

Doc 5680

B 及 ビ O 級 犯 罪

蘭 領 印 度 諸 島

證 據 概 略

地 域    ジャバア  
         スマトラ  
         セレベス及ソノ周圍ノ諸島  
         テモール及ビ小スンダ諸島  
         蘭領ボルネオ

注意、アンボン及ニューギニア地域ニ關スル事ハ濠洲側ニ依リ提出サレルコトニナツテ居リマス

和 蘭 側 國 際 檢 察 團

一 九 四 六 年 / 昭 和 二 十 一 年 / 十 二 月

陸 軍 中 佐    シエイ・エス・スイニンダダムステ

蘭 印 王 國 軍

檢 事 補

序 言

提出スル書類ノ保證付謄本ガ一通シカナイ場合ハ原文ガ東京デ手ニ入ラナイト云フ事實ニ依ルモノデアリマス。何故ナラバ、ソノ原文ハオランダ、蘭領印度諸島又ハソノ他ノ政府ノ公認記録ノ一部デアリマシテ、本國ニ於ケル告發ノ爲ニ、或ハ他ノ公務上

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ノ理由ノ爲ニ其等ノ政府ガ其ノ原文ヲ必要トスルカ  
ラデアリマス。

南領印度諸島ヲ裁判ノ便宜上大キクセツニ區分致  
シマシタガ檢察側ハ此ノ法廷ニテソノ各地區ノ個々  
ノ證據統略ヲ示シマス前ニ此等ノ地區カソノ大部分  
ヲ共通ニ持ツテキマストコロノ、更ニ一般的ナ性質  
ヲ帶ビタ若干ノ事實及ビ情況ヲ先ヅ示シタイト思ヒ  
マス。ソレハ重複ヲ避ケンガ爲デアリマス。

1、主トシテジャバ島ニ集中シテキタ南領王國軍  
ハ一九四二年ノ昭和十七年ノ三月九日ニ降服致シマ  
シタ。此ニ引續キ、コノ戰場ニ加ハツテ居リマシタ  
他ノ聯合軍モ降服致シマシタ。コノ軍隊ハ凡ソ八千  
名カラ成立ツテ居リマシテ、ソノ大部分ハ濠洲及ビ  
英國人デ一部ハアメリカ、ニュージールランド及加奈  
陀人デアリマシタ。旅團長V.O.ブラックバーンガー  
九四六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ十一月二十九日ト十二月  
二日ニ於ケル證言ノ際ニ述べマシタ様ニ此等總テノ  
軍隊ハ俘虜ニナツタノデアリマス。

南印軍ハ只ソノ一部ガオランダ軍隊デアリマシテ、  
オランダ軍隊ノ大部分ハ市民デ組織サレテ居リマシ  
タ。民兵隊及ビ「ランドスターム」(國防義勇軍)  
ノメンバーデ本國守備兵モ交ツテ居リマシタ。是等  
約三萬七千名ニ達スルオランダ軍隊ハ殆ド全領土ニ



在ル收容所ニ監禁サレ、後デソノ大部分カ他ノ國々ニ送ラレマシタ。例ヘバ一萬四千名ヲ、緬甸及暹羅ニ、七千八百名ヲ日本本國ニ送りマシタ。

戦争ノ間ニ、八千五百名、即チ此等三萬七千名ノ俘虜ノ中、二十三パーセントガ死亡致シマシタ。此等ノ事實ハ、英領印度政府移動者取調所長ニ依ル大凡ノ推定デアリマス檢察文書第五七三七號ニ述ベラレテ居リマス。

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抄察圖ハ此ノ文書第五七三七號ヲ證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

(一九四六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ十二月六日ニ行ヘレマシタ

證人陸軍少佐「デ・タイーアド」ノ陳述書

(三頁)ニ依リマス日本ノ公ノ報告書ハコレヨリモ大キナ致字ヲ示シテ居リマス)

他ノ聯合軍俘虜ハ大部分和蘭人ト一緒ニ同ジ收容所ニ監禁サレ、亦日本支配地區到ル處ニ分散サレマシタ。

2、日本人ハ蘭領印度諸島ニ於ケル俘虜ヲ、シンガポール、マレー、緬甸、泰國、香港、アンドマン及ビニコバル諸島、臺灣及ヒ海南島地域ニツイテ既ニ述べタノト同ジ様ニ扱ヒマシタ。其ノ間中、日本人ハ世界ノ者ニ、日本人ノ支配下ノ俘虜ニナル事ハ特權デアルト云フ風ニ信ジサセマシタ。抄察文書第五七七一號ニソノ事ガ出テ居マスガコレノ文書ハ一九四二年ノ昭和十七年ノ九月八日東京發、外務省ヨリ和蘭國權益保護ニ當ツテ居タ在東京ノ瑞典公使ニ宛テタ手紙デアリマス。此ノ手紙ノ中デ日本政府ハ蘭領印度諸島ノ總督ニ、單ナル一市民トシテデハナク一俘虜トシテ待遇スル恩意ヲ具ヘタト云フ事ヲ強調シ



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テ居リマス。

抄察國ハ此ノ文書第五七七一號ヲ證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

3、日本政府ガ一九二九年ノ昭和四年ノノ俘虜ニ關スル「ジェネヴァ」條約ノ規定ヲ和蘭市民被收容者ニモ適用スルト約束シマシタカラニハ、此ノ俘虜ト市民トラ差別スル理由ガ判然致シマセン。ソレハ抄察文書第五七三六號ニナツテ居リマス。トコロノ一九四二年ノ昭和十七年ノ二月二十日發ノ國際赤十字社ヨリオランダ政府ニ宛テタ海底電信ニ通ベラレテ居リマス。此ノ海底電信ハ日本本國ニ於ケル和蘭市民被收容者取扱ヒノ長モ安心スルニ足ル狀態ヲサヘ傳ヘテ居リマス。

抄察國ハ此ノ文書第五七三六號ヲ證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

一九四四年ノ昭和十九年ノ三月以後、日本人ハ和蘭市民被收容者ヲ俘虜營區ノ管理下ニ置ク事ニ依リ彼等ヲ俘虜ト同等ノ資格ヲ取扱ヒマシタ。ソレハジャヴァノ俘虜收容所長、齋藤直軍少將及ビ次ノ收容所長、中多直軍大佐ノ陳述書ニ通ベラレテ居リマス。然シ之ハ結果ニ於テ却テ待遇ガ惡化シタノダトイフ事ガワカリマシタ。

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檢察側ハ文書第五七三九號、齋藤ノ宣誓書ノ檢  
證ノ爲ニ提出シ、ソノ中ノ抜萃ヲ證據書類トシテ  
提出致シマス。檢察側ハ第五七三八號、中田ノ宣  
誓書ヲ檢證ノ爲ニ提出シ、ソノ中ノ抜萃ヲ證據書  
類トシテ提出致シマス。

4、日本ノ蘭領侵略ニ關スル面ニ於テ念入りニ申  
シ述べマシタ様ニ、蘭領印度デ生レナカツタ和蘭  
市民ハ殆ンド皆、此ノ國ニ生レタ高級官吏ト共ニ  
抑留サレマシタ。其ノ總數ハ蘭印政府ニ依リ見積  
ラレ、第五七三七號書類ニ既ニ呈示サレテ居リマ  
ス通り、約八万人ノ婦女子ヲ含ンデ居リマス。  
其ノ中約一萬五百名即チ凡ソ十三パーセントガ死  
亡致シマシタ。殘存者、即チ凡ソ七万名ニ近イ生  
存者ハ、「デ。ウイアード」陸軍少佐ガ述べマシ  
タ日本側ノ六万二千五百名余リト云フ數字ヨリモ  
數ガ多イノデアリマス。

俘虜ヤ市民被收容者ガ甘受セネバナラナカツタ  
驚クベキ惡生活條件、ソノ詳細ナ事實ガ偶然ニ外  
界ニ漏洩シタモノデスカラ、和蘭政府ハ日本政府  
ニ對シ癩病ノ俘虜及ビ市民被收容者ト聯合軍領土  
内ノ日本人俘虜及ビ市民被收容者トノ交換ヲ申込  
シマシタ。蘭領印度ニ於テ日本側ハ、是カラモ多  
數ノ書類ニ出テ來ル事デスガ、ソノ惡狀況ヲ、本  
國ノ供給不足ナリシ爲、充分ナ食糧等ヲ支給スル

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事ヲ得ナカツタデアルト申シマシタ。和蘭政府  
ヲ代表シテキル、在東京ノ瑞典公使ハ日本政府ニ  
喪失ノ具體的ナ申込書ヲ提出致シマシタ。ソレハ  
一九四四年ノ昭和十九年ノ一月二十四日ノ上述ノ  
公使ガ日本外務省ニ宛テ發シタ覺書ノ寫シデア  
ル檢察文書第五七五七號ニ記載サレテ居リマス。

以千ノ人命ヲ救助セントシタ此ノ人道的提議ヲ  
日本政府ハ「軍事的原因ノ爲」ト稱シテ物カニ  
拒絕致シマシタ。此ノ事ハ一九四四年ノ昭和十九  
年ノ二月八日發、前記ノ寫シノ註釋ニ出テ居ルノ  
デアリマス。

檢察側ハ此ノ書類第五七五七號ヲ證據書類トシ  
テ提出致シマス。

5、和蘭政府ハ、危險地帯ニ停泊ヲ置イタ事ニ對  
シ、攻撃等サレル恐レガアルト言ツテ抗議ヲ申込  
シマシタ。此ノ事ハ一九四三年ノ昭和十八年ノ十  
二月三十日、在東京ノ瑞典代理公使ヨリ日本外務  
省ニ發シタ手紙ノ寫シデアル處ノ檢察文書第五七  
七二號ニ出テ居リマス。

檢察側ハ此ノ文書第五七七二號ヲ證據書類トシ  
テ提出致シマス。

此ノ手紙ニ於テ、ビルマノ海岸ガヤノ下側トシ  
テ述ベラレテ居マシタ。日本ノ外務大臣ハ、ビ  
ルマハ攻撃ニ懸サレテキナイカラ、危險ニナルヨ



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ウナ場所デハナイト客エテ居マス。之ハ一九四四年ノ昭和十九年ノ五月五日、彼ガ瑞典公使宛テニ發シタ手紙デアル續綴文第第五七七三號ニ述ベラレテ居リマス。

續綴文ハ此ノ書第第五七七三號ヲ證據書類トシテ提出致シマス。

6、デ。ウィード陸軍少佐ガ陳述シマシタ（三八頁）様ニ、日本人ハ約二十七萬名ノインドネシヤ人ニ他ノ島ヤ陸デ苦カトシテ身働スルヨウニ強働致シマシタ。ソノ中值カ七萬名ガ元ニ長ル事ヲ得マシタ。是等ノ所謂「身働者」即チ身働者ノ大部分ハ「ジャヴァ」ノ住民ヲ使用シタモノデ、此ノ土着住民ノ人権ヲ侵害シタ事ハ、「ジャヴァ」地域ニ於ケルB及C級犯罪ニ歸シ、證據ヲ提出スル際ニ取扱ハレルコトニナツテ居リマス。



Class B and C Offenses.

NETHERLANDS INDIES.

GENERAL SYNOPSIS.

Areas: JAVA  
SUMATRA  
CELEBES and surrounding Islands  
TIMOR and LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS  
DUTCH BORNEO

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N.B. Areas AMBON and NEW GUINEA will be  
presented by the Australian Division

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Netherlands Division I.P.S.

December 1946

*Presumed but not used*

Lt. Col. J. S. Sinninghe Damste,  
R.N.I.A.,  
Assistant Prosecutor.



Introductory Remarks.

In any case where there is only a certified copy of a document introduced, this is due to the fact that the original document is not available in Tokyo, because it is wanted by the Netherlands, Netherlands Indies or other Government, of whose official records it is a part, for reasons of prosecution in the home country, or for other official purpose.

Before giving individual synopses of each of the seven areas into which the Netherlands Indies has been roughly divided for reasons of convenience for this trial, the Prosecution desires to draw the Court's attention to some facts and circumstances of a more general character, most of which these areas have in common. This is in order to prevent repetition.

1. The Royal Netherlands Indies Army, mainly concentrated on the island of Java, surrendered on March 9th, 1942. This surrender was followed by that of the other Allied Forces then present in this theater, comprising some eight thousand, most of them Australian and British, some American, New-Zealand and Canadian. As has been stated by Brigadier ELACKBURN, V.C., when giving testimony on 29 November and 2 December 1946, all these troops were made Prisoners of War.

The Netherlands Indies Army consisted only partly of Dutch troops, most of whom were civilians, members of militia and "landstorm" (territorial army), including homeguards. These Dutch troops, amounting to about 37,000, were confined in camps over almost the whole territory and afterwards most of them were sent to other countries, e.g. about 14,000 to Burma and Siam, 7,800 to Japan proper. In the course of the war 8,500, or 23%, of these 37,000 P.O.W. died. These facts appear in Prosecution Document 5737, which is an approximative calculation by the Head of the Netherlands Indies Government Office for Displaced Persons.

The Prosecution enters this document No. 5737 as an exhibit. (From the statement of the witness Major DE WEERD, as given on 6 December 1946 (pg. 3), the official Japanese returns give a higher number.) The other Allied P.O.W. were mostly confined in the same camps together with the Dutch and were also scattered all over the Japanese controlled areas.

2. The Japanese treated the P.O.W. in the Netherlands Indies in the same way as has already been shown in the case of the areas Singapore, Malaya, Burma, Thailand, Hongkong, Andamans and Nicobars, Formosa, and Hainan. In the meantime they made the world believe that being



a P.O.W. in their hands was a privilege, as appears from Prosecution Document 5771, which is a letter dd. Tokyo, September 8th, 1942, of the Gaimusho to the Swedish Minister in Tokyo who was in charge of Dutch interests. In this letter the Japanese Government point out that the Governor General of the Netherlands Indies was given the benefit of being treated as a P.O.W. and not as a mere civilian.

The Prosecution enters this document No. 5771 as an exhibit.

3. The reason for this discrimination between P.O.W. and civilians is not clear, as the Japanese Government had promised to apply the rules of the Geneva Convention 1929 re P.O.W. to the Dutch civilian internees, as is shown in the cable from the International Red Cross, to the Netherlands Government, dd. 20-II-1942, Prosecution Document 5736. This cable gives even a most reassuring picture of the treatment of the Dutch civilian internees in Japan proper.

The Prosecution enters this document No. 5736 as an exhibit.

Not before March 1944 did the Japanese treat the Dutch civilian internees on an equal footing with the P.O.W. (according to Japanese standards) by bringing them under the administration of the P.O.W. Command, as appears from the affidavits of Major General SAITO and Colonel NAKATA, successive Commanders of the P.O.W. Camps in Java.

This, however, proved a change for the worse in its results.

The Prosecution enters for identification document No. 5739, the affidavit of SAITO, and the excerpts thereof as an exhibit. The Prosecution enters for identification document No. 5738, the affidavit of NAKATA, and the excerpts thereof as an exhibit.

4. As has been mentioned elaborately in the phrase dealing with the Japanese aggression against the Netherlands, almost all Dutch civilians who had not been born in the Netherlands Indies were interned, together with the higher officials born in this country. The total number is estimated by the Netherlands Indies Government, in the already mentioned document 5737, to be about 80,000, women and children included. Of these about 10,500 died or approximately 13%. The remainder, almost 70,000 survivors, is higher than the Japanese figure of 62,500 odd, mentioned by Major DE WEERD.



The appalling conditions under which the P.O.W. and civilian internees had to live, of which incidentally some details had leaked out to the outer world, made the Netherlands Government propose to the Japanese Government to arrange an exchange of sick P.O.W. and civilian internees, against Japanese P.O.W. and civilians interned in Allied territory. In the Netherlands Indies the Japanese, as will appear from many documents, put the blame for bad conditions mostly upon the fact that they could not provide sufficient food, etc. because of the limited supplies in the country. The Swedish Minister in Tokyo, representing the Netherlands Government, handed to the Japanese Government a concrete proposal for exchange which appears in Prosecution Document 5757, which is a copy of the memorandum of the said Minister to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, dd. January 24th, 1944.

This humanitarian proposal intended to save the lives of several thousands was met by the bland refusal of the Japanese Government "for military reasons", as appears from the annotation on the said copy, dd. February 8th, 1944.

The Prosecution enters this document No. 5757 as an exhibit.

5. The Netherlands Government had protested against the location of P.O.W. in dangerous zones because of the possibility of attacks etc., as appears from Prosecution Document 5772, which is a copy of a letter of the Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, dd. December 30th, 1943.

The Prosecution enters this document No. 5772 as an exhibit.

In this letter the coast of Burma was mentioned as an example thereof. The Japanese Foreign Minister answered that Burma was not a theater that might be dangerous and it was not exposed to attacks: Prosecution Document 5773, being his letter to the Swedish Minister dd. May 5th, 1944.

The Prosecution enters this document No. 5773 as an exhibit.

6. The Japanese have forced about 270,000 Indonesians to perform coolie-labour in other islands and other countries, of whom only 70,000 have been recovered, as



stated by Major DE WEERD (pg. 38). As the major part of these so-called "Romusha's", labourers, were conscripted from the population of Java, this attack on the rights of the native population will be dealt with when evidence is given regarding the committing of B and C Class Offenses in the area Java.

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